Number 364 THE August 10, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY Augnst 10, 1793.

Conclusion of Mr. William Littell's Letter.

IT is most certain that there has been an ex post facto law passed during the late session of the general assembly of this state. If it was not unprecedented, it is unconstitutional, and therefore ought to be looked as a thing indifferent. Imagination can hardly paint the mischief that such a practice might be productive of. If such a thing has been done before, the present legislators may be more excuseable, but the people ought to be the more alarmed. Let them check its progress before it proceeds further.

I am aware, that it is often said, "we had better bear with some impositions from our legislators than to call them to account for every misdemeanor; and that men who endeavor to oppose them or seek redress from them, are only endeavoring thereby to recommend themselves to their countrymen through hopes of obtaining places of honor and profit themselves." A very good doctrine, and to which I have but one objection, namely, that it is false. As to the first, every one who is acquainted with mankind by history, knows that men are capable of the blackest and most diabolical actions, when influenced by interest, and secure from being called to an account for their conduct: and every one who knows any thing of the history of nations, knows that corruption in government does not come like an inundation, but advances by slow and imperceptible paces. That of Juvenal, *quæ repetere fuit turpissimus*, is as applicable to a public body as an individual. This the addition of 18,000 dollars (a very moderate computation) made by the last general assembly, to the wages and salaries of the officers of this state, would hardly be felt among the numerous taxable inhabitants of it; but if this imposition is borne with, if such proceedings are connived at, who can expect but that a future legislative body will take the liberty to add more, and if this is not resisted, will that be? Slavery is like vice.—If we practice immorality in some degree, we have the less regard to religion and virtue; and if we submit to one degree of slavery, we have the less regard for liberty. Now is the time for the people to be active if they would not forever lose their liberties. If they tamely submit to the least degree of slavery they will find their fetters rivitted faster every hour, until at length they will be obliged to submit to the most unsupportable tyranny, or use the most violent methods to obtain their freedom. It has a long time been the desire of some members of Congress to raise their wages four dollars per day higher than it is already, and now the assembly have set them an example may we not expect that they will follow it.

I could say much more on this subject, but I had rather set you to thinking than reading. I would, however, just observe, that oppression has many plausible pretexts, and does not appear like itself; if it did, it would meet with as little success as the Devil would, should he undertake to carry on his trade in his own name. Let the people therefore think for themselves, and place no implicit confidence in the integrity and wisdom of any set of men living; if they do, they will find, by sad experience, that they have nothing but the mercy of unbounded avarice to trust to.

As to the second, I shall not pretend to deny, but many designing men have set themselves at the head or tail of a faction in order to pass themselves upon the public for well wishers of the commonwealth; but these may often be known from the real patriots, by their endeavors to lay all the blame of an oppressive law upon the members from their own county or district—such may wish to make the people think that their members have been doing nothing but plotting mischief against them.

Many are the absurdities which malicious and wrong-headed people have run into upon these subjects, of which that most worthy of notice is their cavils against that section of the militia law which requires a man to appear in the field, on muster-days, with his arms and accoutrements. For my part I cannot see how that law can be called oppressive, which does not require a man to provide himself more than one coat in his life. If it is objected, that the law requires this to be an unfashionable one, it may be answered, that when every man has such, it will cease to be unfashionable.

I have just now received Mr. Scull's paper of the 13th instant, in which a certain Philanthropos makes a very tremendous appearance. He is doubtless one of the mighty men of Israel, and has smote the assemblymen hip and thigh. Not, indeed, like Sampson, with the jaw-bone of an ass, but with more miraculous weapons, and such as I think man never fought with before, viz. *Cream and blue Milk*. Heaven knows who, and where, and what he is, and I hope will always defend us from the invasion of such a gigantic politician, who can influence the whole state of Pennsylvania, and make them act just as he pleases; as it seems he can, by his declaring, that not one of those, who voted in the affirmative, will ever return in the same character.

But the undesigning man, the friend to his country, and to the human race, though he has never fared sumptuously at Philadelphia, like Mr. Philanthropos, can detest the oppressive and unconstitutional proceedings of the general assembly, whilst at the same time he must approve of many things which they done. Such a man will not be afraid that his neighbours should know of the reduction of the pay of militia officers to something reasonable, and the raising that of common soldiers to something worthy of a man.—He will consider what large sums of money have been given from the public treasury, to this western district for the purpose of rendering rivers navigable, &c. and from thence will naturally conclude, that the legislators from this side the mountain are not men altogether void of principle, or incapable of saying more than *aye* and *no*. He will acknowledge that it has been the endeavor of some representatives to have the seat of government moved, but that they were over-ruled by the members from the lower counties. Such a man will endeavor to shew his neighbours their danger, and that they have the power still in their own hands. He will recommend to them mild and manly methods, rather than rashness and violence—to petition to the present assembly rather than to madly resolve the denying them all places of honor, profit and trust.

Franklin township, Fayette county, July 15, 1793.

ORATION,

Delivered to the WASHINGTON MECHANICAL SOCIETY *at their late Meeting, by one of the Members.*

MECHANICKS, I shall not attempt raising your opinions of the orator by apologizing for want of ability—such attempts often are made, but should always meet with slight regard. My design is to make some comparisons favorable to the worthy class of citizens I address, suited to the present happy occasion, as also to apologize for the association of the Washington Mechanicks, and as I go along I hope to be indulged in making some incidental observations.

The Maker of man, has ordained that he should obtain happiness by his ingenuity, and actions. The wants of man in a state of nature are easily procured from the spontaneous production of nature; but as population increases; wants increase in proportion. At the same time numbers are obliged to migrate to climes more sterile and cold, where houses must be built, cloathing be made, and the ground must be meliorated in order to obtain a subsistence, hence the necessity of ingenious mechanicks; implements of husbandry, houses and cloathing are the ingenious fruits of their hands—What class of men deserves to be compared with the useful mechanicks?—When we attempt so important a comparison let us take care that we do justice. The husbandman, indeed, stands on superior ground, let us not contest for a preference where impartiality must make the decision unfavorable to us; indeed, this is the only class on earth with which we cannot contend—Whilst then we hold the second place in point of usefulness, and of course in point of respectability, let us not neglect to give due praise to such as contribute to the common happiness, without taking from it an equal or greater proportion.

The merchant, whilst he enriches himself, transports to other countries the surplus of the raw and wrought materials of a country, for the convenience and comforts of the inhabitants; and carries back in return what contributes to the same desirable end.—All served, all serving: nothing stands alone: the chain holds on, and where it ends, unknown. The officers of government have their use also, and whilst they confine themselves to the faithful execution of the duties of their offices, they ought to be countenanced and respected.

The doctor and the lawyer might, and ought to be useful members of the community likewise.—But when we find the merchant greedily claiming a greater profit than he can in honesty be entitled to; when we find him gaining undue influence in consequence of such ill-gotten wealth, when we see him using that influence to increase the means of getting more, as well as assuming to himself a merit which is chiefly due to others—When we behold the lawyer fleecing the last pickle from the scabby hip of his poor client; and that too often when he has little or no expectations of doing him any service—When we view the physician "Sangrado," like Pliney his dying patient, with only a little warm water, whilst he sucks the last drop from his veins, and afterwards from the helpless widow and orphans, scraping the utmost farthing of an enormous fee for sending their only support to the grave. I say, when we find! when we behold! and when we view these things! how may *we* exult, that what we receive is the honest, as well as the known earnings of our hands. When these classes who might be so respectable too often appear in such frightful shapes, how shall we venture to look at the little worthless things which are called gentlemen. Creatures, who live, and neither doth nor pretends to do any thing for their living. "*Mere fruges consumeri nati*;" as the late Dr. Franklin termed them, "just born to eat up the corn!" But above all, how shall we turn our eyes to speculators, priests and kings—where such abounds all others are slaves!—Happy land, thrice happy the land we inherit. No established priests, no kings—We adore our God as a mechanic rather than as a king—the works of his hands commands our admiration, whilst his government is justly considered rather as the administration of good and impartial laws than the mandates of a king—and except by the speculators which infest our country we are not much troubled by the mischievous things of the earth. In short, labour is the principle wealth of a people, therefore all should work.—There is a saying of an old Virginia negro worth taking notice of—"De backerara man (meaning the white man) make a de brack man workee, make a de horse workee, make a de ox workee, he make a ebery ting workee but de hog, de hog, he no workee, he eat, he dink, he sleep, he walk about, he lib just like a GENTLEMAN." Observe the untutored African speaking natures truths, comparing the idle gentleman with the idle hog. Let us then glory in the works of our hands, and

"Leave all meaner things
"To low ambition and the pride of
"kings."

I come now to apologize for your association; it may be done in few words.—When with regret you long beheld the wealthy prostituting of their money to gratifications unworthy rational beings, and you having severally but little more than sufficient to support your families, and hoping, that by putting that little into a stock you would thereby be enabled to contribute to the political and personal happiness of man—with such views you have bound yourselves together.

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Andrew Watson & Co.

HAVE *just received, and are now opening for sale at their Store at the sign of the* Indian Queen, *a general assortment of*

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1793.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their *STORE* from the sign of the Indian Queen to the *New Brick House* the corner of Second and Market streets, where they have opened a new and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they will sell at the lowest rates for cash, or country produce, viz.—Whiskey, oats, corn, beeswax, furr, and linen cloth.

JOHN & SAMUEL COLHOUN.

Pittsburgh, July 16, 1793.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 12.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Wednesday, May 8.

A letter from the commissioners with the army, dated Valenciennes, May 3, gave farther details of the action of the first. "Citizen Jean Charles Pailliez, a native of St. Quintin, and a grenadier in the 5th battalion of the North, being alone on an out post, killed the Prussian adjutant general. He fired at him, and after a struggle dispatched him with the bayonet. Although the conquest was entirely his own, he gave the general's clothes and horse to his comrades, reserving to himself only the great cross of the order of merit. The enemy offered ten ducates for the cross, but the grenadier refused to part with it for an hundred Louis d'Ors. He is the father of three children, and a Sans Culotte. We gave him an assignat of 50 livers, a small sum indeed! but we leave to you the pleasure of recompensing this brave man. The enemy attempted an attack to day. Our army advanced to meet them, and shewed such a countenance as induced them to stop; and although the movement on both sides was considerable, no engagement took place. We however took several prisoners.

The principal paper found on the Prussian general was a copy of orders from the Prince de Saxe Cobourg, respecting the motions of the Prussians, English and Dutch troops, who were to advance towards the camp of Maulde, Tournay and Menin, because the situation of general Clairfayt becoming every day more critical, it was necessary to support him by the combined forces, more especially as the blockade of Conde depended on his being able to maintain his position."

Letter from the Commissioners with the army in the North.

"Valenciennes, May 9.

"General Dampierre, who had his thigh carried away yesterday by a ball, died this morning. The whole army regret in him a brave soldier, an able general and a sincere friend to the Republic. The confidence which he inspired in the troops by his noble Proclamation, at the time when the treachery of Dumourier was discovered; his military life always glorious and unsullied; and his death ought to be called to the remembrance of those who may endeavor to tarnish the splendor of his justly acquired reputation. To morrow we shall go, with all the good citizens, to moisten with our tears the laurels and cypress which will cover his grave."

Signed, &c. &c.

The national convention, deeply affected by the death of this brave general, charged the president to testify to his widow, their regret for this unfortunate event.

General Custine's second letter to the President of the National Convention.

"Head Quarter General at Weissenbourg, May 7, 1793.

"*Citizen President,*

"I CANNOT command the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, which having been entrusted to me, after having lost the confidence of citizens Ruamps, Montaut, and Sobraile, the commissioners of the representatives of the people. I cannot doubt that the first has brought with him the most disagreeable and most unmerited prejudices against me.

"The three commissioners, on Saturday the 27th of April, brought me to a trial before them, giving me as antagonist, lieut. colonel Offenstein, one of the least respectable subjects of the republic.

"At present after returning from a journey which I was obliged to take to the Upper Rhine, for the interest of the republic, I was violently accused by one of these representatives, in presence of a number of the officers of the army, respecting a letter which I wrote to the duke of Brunswick; an exact copy I have here subjoined, with my private thoughts, by which it was dictated, explained in the margin.—As long as I was obliged only to interpret my expressions, I answered with all that moderation which the commissioners had a right to expect; when one of them, whom the rest applauded, accused me of having displayed in that letter sentiments unworthy of a republican, I can no longer, after such an injury continue to command the armies of the republic; and for its interest, I request that you will appoint some one to succeed me, for I cannot command the French troops after their delegates announce to me, that they refuse me their esteem; and it would be dishonoring the post to which your confidence raised me, and be shewing myself unworthy of that testified to me by my fellow citizens, if through ambition I should retain an office in which such language would deprive me of the means of being able to discharge the duties of it.

"The character which I had ever before the states general, the opinions which at the epoch were in me the result of long experience, and of mature observation, made in the midst of courts (an experience and observations which gave rise to my republican principles) are the same at present; but as they are the result of principles long ago deeply studied, they have not produced that exaggeration which makes some despise all kings, because they have had the misfortune to be born on the throne.

"I beg the representatives of the people to remember, that I demanded the restoration of a villain; and that I was not making an eulogium; but I will again repeat, let impartial men read my letter, and they will see whether I offer incense to the virtues of the king of Prussia—On the contrary, they will read, that I hope not to be compelled to pronounce opinions so unfavorable to him, as those which would be excited in my mind by his granting protection to traitors.

"I shall not here mention the harsh expressions with which this charge was accompanied, because they concern myself personally. I insist only on the impossibility under which I am of being able to discharge those functions which I am desirous to see taken from me.

"My wishes for the glory of the arms of the republic are, however, not less sincere. I wish that another more fortunate than myself, may unite the confidence of the commissioners to the talents necessary for ensuring our success. Till the last moment I shall neglect nothing to attain that end, the object of all my vows; but I must inform you, representatives of the people, that it is absolutely requisite that some one may be appointed to fill my place as soon as possible. I shall wait for my successor and give him an account of all my plans.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

LONDON, May 11.

The articles concluded on by the diet of Ratisbon, directed that no member of the Germanic body shall remain neuter, points directly at the Elector Palatine, to whose irresolution all the misfortunes which Germany for three months past has suffered, is owing; for had he in time given a passage by Manheim to general Wurmser, the retreat of Custine and his whole army would have been cut off; however, notwithstanding his having promised the national convention to remain neuter, he has now agreed to furnish his contingency.

May 20. A letter from Petersburg [illegible], that on the 19th the ice upon the Neva began to give way after the river had been frozen 148 days successively. On the 20th several vessels were rowed over; and shortly the usual communication was entirely restored.

Two Russian men of war are arrived in the Humber in 14 days from Revel.

It was yesterday reported, that the Count d'Artois was arrived in the Humber, in a Russian frigate from Petersburg—but that doubts were entertained on the expediency of his landing, as bills drawn in his name to a considerable amount are said to be in the hands of several persons in this country, who might send a sheriff's officer to demand payment.

May 21. At Copenhagen, on the 4th instant, a placard was struck up in all the avenues and corners of that city warning every person against harbouring any strangers, without being informed of their names, professions, and object of their visit. It was at the same time announced that a treaty of alliance was concluded between his Danish majesty and the Duke of Saxe Weimar.

It is expected at Vienna, that in consequence of the restoration of prince Kaunitz to the ministry, which took place on the 26th of last month, there will be almost an entire change in the diplomatic corps of the Imperial Court.

DUBLIN, May 25.

It seems rather extraordinary that no returns have appeared in the London papers of the killed & wounded of British troops in the late engagement with the French. If none was sent, it is certainly a blameable omission; and if a return was made, it is realy criminal to have suppressed it, as it leaves many worthy and respectable families in great incertitude of the fate of their relations and friends, who were officers in the British forces.

Accounts are received in town from the county of Roscommon, stating, that the inhabitants there had exhibited a great general dislike to the militia enrolment. The letters say, that the peasants assembled to the amount of several thousands, and declared their determined hostility to this measure of government.

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American Affairs.

BERMUDA, June 25.

There seems at present such a duplicity in the Americans respecting the war carrying on, that we imagine they wish to play that double game; in Philadelphia and other parts, they are smothering the French Ambassador with addresses, while others pretend they are for peace. It seems to us that they wish to be dabbling in troubled water.

ALBANY, July 15.

The progressive improvements in this city must be a source of pleasing contemplation to all good citizens—repairing the state house, building out docks, paving the streets, and opening a passage through the middle of Fort Hill, are the important objects now in hand: The latter will be of the utmost consequence, especially to the mercantile people on the north side of State street, as the descent on that side will be the easiest, should the south side be paved in the manner at present contemplated.

STANTON, July 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Southern Teritory of the United States, to the Printers hereof, dated Knoxville, June 17.

"I can assure you from good authority, that the Spanish government does not take an active part with the hostile Indians—but that on the contrary, the government of Louisiana, has wrote more than one letter to the Cherokee nation, dissuading them from their hostilities against the [illegible]tes. These letters together exertions, appeared to have effect on the minds of the [illegible] had agreed in council to [illegible] delphia this summer, to vis[illegible] dent agreeable to an invit[illegible] him, and had assembled at [illegible] Maw's to consult on the time [illegible] ing, and the route they sho[illegible] when on the 12th instant, [illegible] Baird, who had been order[illegible] the protection of the front[illegible] territory, with expres[illegible] gov. Blount not to cross the [illegible] having crossed it the preced[illegible] attacked the house of the [illegible] break of day, killed seven [illegible] woman, and a white man, [illegible] ed five others, among the [illegible] was the Hanging Maw, his [illegible] son, and among the killed were [illegible] and Charley, two chiefs more [illegible] guished for their friendship to the [illegible] than any other Indians in the [illegible] kee nation.—I sincerely hope, and it [illegible] the wish of every friend to peace in [illegible] this territory, that the strong arm of [illegible] the federal government, may be exer[illegible] cised to bring to justice such daring [illegible] violations of the laws of our country.

"The Indians still continue to infest our frontiers, particularly Mero district; and though all the chiefs of both Cherokee and Creek nations were to go to Philadelphia, I am afraid our situation would not be bettered—the friendship of these wandering aborigines of this country cannot be purchased, and the manner in which Congress attempt it, is of all modes most unfavorable to the atainment or the object, they pick up some who are considered the principal characters in the nation, and to these they give extraordinary presents—and who are they but those who have killed the most whites; and when the young fellows see such high rewards bid for the scalps of the citizens of the United States, they are encouraged to take their hatchet or gun, and repair to our frontiers, as the only way to secure an honorable and friendly introduction to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

An express arrived in town last Saturday from the commissioners to the hostile Indians, and, we hear, brought favorable intelligence respecting the progress of the treaty.

Extract of a letter from Captain RICHARD O'BRYAN, *a prisoner at Algiers, dated December 29th, 1792, and eighth year of his Captivity.*

"In November last I gave you some information relative to the Spanish embassador, being commissioned to try to obtain a peace with this Regency for Portugal, but I believe this proposition was strongly opposed by the Algerine ministry; at present there is nothing said on this subject.

"Prussia has obtained peace with the Algerines through the mediation of Spain; the terms are seventy thousand sequins, a tribute every two years, and consolatory presents.

"This peace appears very mysterious to me—I suppose it is a temptation held out to Prussia by the Spanish court, to join the confederacy of despots against the French.

"Should the Portuguese be so happy as to obtain a peace with the Algerines, what would be the fatal consequence to the American commerce! A most tempting argument has been held out to the regency here, by the Spanish consul, namely, that they would become masters of the great sea, as no maritime power would then be capable of preventing their cruizers from visiting the Atlantic ocean, wherever they thought proper.

"We are daily expecting to hear something from America relating to a peace; the sum has been ascertained since last April by Messrs. Eustis and

Dlainio, and I hope Congress will take this matter into their most serious consideration; if the terms are rejected no peace will be afterwards obtained. I say nothing as to our ransom; we appear to be the living victims of American independence.

"Our humane countrymen in Europe have made out to remit us a monthly allowance to alleviate our sufferings, for which they received the orders of Congress fourteen months ago.

"Suppose a peace should take place; is it just, that an unfortunate remnant of Americans should remain in captivity, at a time when a great part of the world are enlightened by the flame of liberty.

"We are all in the marine except Sloan; slaves have become very scarce; every nation are ransoming their subjects except the Americans, a number of whose brethren have been *eight years* in this city of bondage. I have just returned from a hard day's work.'

Yesterday arrived here a ship from Scotland, prize to the Xebeque Sans Culottes, of Nantz, said to be worth forty thousand pounds sterling.

We have it in our power to give a direct contradiction of the English accounts of the capture of Nantz by the Britanny insurgents.—The Xebeque Sans Culottes left that city on the 28th of April, when such an event was not even feared, or thought of. The English date of its capture was on the 24th.

The following gentlemen are proposed as candidates for governor of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing election, viz.—Thomas Mifflin, William Findley, F. A. Muhlenberg, and William Bradford.

We hear that Governor Simcoe, of Upper Canada, has refused the United States leave to transport provisions through his government to support the Indian treaty; but has promised to *furnish all* that shall be wanted, without any expence to the United States.

A French East-India ship with a rich cargo, has arrived in Long Island sound. Having spoken a vessel before she arrived in the European latitudes, and finding war had been declared, she altered her course for North America.

There are no free papers now printed in Amsterdam or any part of Holland. Even the Leyden Gazette has become a corrupted scource; every sheet of which, and other papers, is examined by the stadtholder's licencer, previous to going to press. Those papers mention that the court of Denmark had refused to acknowledge monsieur, the king's brother, as regent of France. It was also mentioned at Amsterdam, that the English were negociating with the French for a peace.—Upon the whole, we may fairly gather from the information received by the last vessels, that the French are much better provided with necessaries of every kind, than the combined armies are, and consequently they will be able to make a good stand against the petty princes, with all their dukes, kings, and emperors at their rear; for we don't hear much of those great heroes exposing their persons, often, in the front of the battle.

Friday morning, the Independence, Captain Wood, arrived at New York from Dublin.—There are letters from Dublin in this city, received by this vessel, dated as late as May 25, which corroborate the accounts of the success of the French arms over the combined forces.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship John, from Amsterdam, and who was not long since at Metz, says, that it is one of the strongest fortified towns in Europe; and that the garrison had ten months provisions; so that it was able to baffle all the attempts of the combined armies, to take it.

There were letters in town yesterday from Cape Francois, dated some days since the burning of that place, which mention, that tranquility is again restored—and that a number of the white inhabitants still remain in the town, which is not more than two thirds destroyed. In consequence of this intelligence, there are several families preparing to return there from the different ports of the United States in American bottoms. The only obstacle to this determination is, the risk of meeting with insults, and every kind of interruption from the New Providence privateers, fitted out by lord Dunmore and the refugees, of notorious memory in New York, &c.

On the 17th inst. two vessels arrived at Boston, one from Liverpool, the other from Amsterdam. By neither of them has any later intelligence been received than we were in possession of. The letters from Amsterdam are as late as May 26. Business was extremely dull at Amsterdam notwithstanding the war; nor were there any vigorous warlike measures pursuing. With regard to the battle on the 8th of May, it was thought in Holland the French has as good a claim to the victory on that day, as the combined armies.—The fact was, that the French made the attack, remained masters of the field two days, and on the third retired unmolested. The action was long and well fought on both sides. The Austrians and Prussians lost 800 men killed; and the British guards suffered in such a manner, as to give them an idea the conquest of France is a matter of serious enterprise, and not to be easily accomplished even by those that fight under the standard of the British lyon.

At a special session of the circuit court of the United States, now sitting, an indictment was found by the grand jury against Joseph Ravara, consul for the republic of Genoa, for a misdemeanor. Mr. Ravara by his counsel moved to quash the indictment as he contended that the Supreme court of the United States possessed *exclusive* jurisdiction of the cause, on account of his character as a *consul*: this point having been fully argued, the court, this morning, delivered their judgment thereon—Judge Wilson and Judge Peters were of opinion, that the circuit court possessed a jurisdiction *concurrent* with the supreme court respecting *consuls*; although not respecting *ambassadors*. Judge Iredell was of opinion, that the cause was exclusively cognizable in the supreme court of the United States.

The motion was therefore overruled, and the defendent directed to plead to the indictment.

Accounts from New Providence say, that a number of Jamaica ships, homeward bound, have been captured by the French frigate la Concorde.

The French privateer Little Democrat, of 14 guns, is now cruizing off the Capes of Delaware. It is said the L'Ambuscade is to take a station off the Chesapeake.

Pittsburgh, August 10.

Saturday last arrived here, under the command of Captain John Pratt, a detachment of upwards of 120 federal troops.

On the 10th ult. arrived at Elizabeth town, New Jersey, in good health by the way of Detroit, Niagara and Genesee river, Oliver Spencer, jun. a youth of 12 years of age, only son of Col. Oliver Spencer, of Columbia, in the western territory, from whence he was taken last July by two Shawanese Indians, and carried into their nation, where he was detained a prisoner until redeemed a few months past at the price of 60l. through the the kind interposition of Col. Richard England, on the application of the lad's numerous connections and friends.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

By a gentleman in 15 days from Oswego, we are favored with the following intelligence:—

That the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, after being detained some weeks at Niagara for want of proper court credentials from the executive of the United States, had proceeded in company with a number of British officers to Sandusky, the place appointed for the treaty. Soon after their commencing on the business of their mission, a runner arrived from the Ohio with information that Gen. Wayne was moving forward with his army to Sandusky—at which the Indians appeared to be greatly exasperated, threatened the commissioners, and in short insisted on removing to Niagara to complete the treaty; with which the commissioners, from personal safety, thought proper to comply. Here the business was again interrupted by the arrival of some chiefs on the part of the Onondago, Masseslanger, and Cocknewager nations, who insisted on returning to Sandusky—which being agreed on, their counter-march was to commence the day our informant left Oswego. He adds, that Gov. Simcoe was to accompany the commissioners.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Long Branch, dated Aug. 1.

"We are this moment witnessing a grand and interesting sight—an engagement between the Ambuscade and an English frigate, apparently of equal force. They have been engaged since 5 o'clock—it is now 8, and victory appears evident for Citizen Bompard, as the British frigate is much injured in her rigging."

Late accounts from Ireland mention, that upwards of ten thousand people were in arms in the western parts of that island, committing every kind of havoc and devastation. The military force was obliged to retreat before them. This insurrection is said to have been occasioned by the militia act, and the present distresses arising from the war.

A great advantage has been gained by the patriotic forces in France over the rebels in the department of Vendee All their artillery was taken, with their provision, ammunition, baggage, furnaces for heating red hot balls, cattle, and eighty waggons laden with grain and flour. The rebels took flight and dispersed in every direction. The dead and wounded were very considerable, and prisoners were hourly bringing in; 26 pieces of cannon were taken. They had with them crucifixes, agnus dei's, and other religious baubles in abundance; but throwing away these, they took to their heels, to the tune of the seven penitentiary psalms.

Among the names of those, against whom bills of indictment were found in the district court, for fitting out vessels of war in this port, it is laughable enough to find some who were conspicuous among the addressers of the President, on the subject of his proclamation of neutrality!

Gideon Henfield some time since confined in the jail of this city, for entering on board the French privateer Citizen Genet, has been tried and acquitted.

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JOHN GIBSON, *President.*

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Eight Dollars Reward.

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MICHAEL BARICKMAN.

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Lieut. 3d. S. L.

Fort Fayette, August 7, 1793.

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Mouth of Jacob's Creek, Fayette county, 9th August, 1793.

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BEAUMONT & BRYAN.

Congress will take this matter into their most serious consideration; if the terms are rejected no peace will be afterwards obtained. I say nothing as to our ransom; we appear to be the living victims of American independence.

"Our humane countrymen in Europe have made out to remit us a monthly allowance to alleviate our sufferings, for which they received the orders of Congress fourteen months ago.

"Suppose a peace should take place; is it just, that an unfortunate remnant of Americans should remain in captivity, at a time when a great part of the world are enlightened by the flame of liberty.

"We are all in the marine except Sloan; slaves have become very scarce; every nation are ransoming their subjects except the Americans, a number of whose brethren have been *eight years* in this city of bondage. I have just returned from a hard day's work.'

Yesterday arrived here a ship from Scotland, prize to the Xebeque Sans Culottes, of Nantz, said to be worth forty thousand pounds sterling.

We have it in our power to give a direct contradiction of the English accounts of the capture of Nantz by the Britanny insurgents.—The Xebeque Sans Culottes left that city on the 28th of April, when such an event was not even feared, or thought of. The English date of its capture was on the 24th.

The following gentlemen are proposed as candidates for governor of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing election, viz.—Thomas Mifflin, William Findley, F. A. Muhlenberg, and William Bradford.

We hear that Governor Simcoe, of Upper Canada, has refused the United States leave to transport provisions through his government to support the Indian treaty; but has promised to *furnish all* that shall be wanted, without any expence to the United States.

A French East-India ship with a rich cargo, has arrived in Long Island sound. Having spoken a vessel before she arrived in the European latitudes, and finding war had been declared, she altered her course for North America.

There are no free papers now printed in Amsterdam or any part of Holland. Even the Leyden Gazette has become a corrupted scource; every sheet of which, and other papers, is examined by the stadtholder's licencer, previous to going to press. Those papers mention that the court of Denmark had refused to acknowledge monsieur, the king's brother, as regent of France. It was also mentioned at Amsterdam, that the English were negociating with the French for a peace.—Upon the whole, we may fairly gather from the information received by the last vessels, that the French are much better provided with necessaries of every kind, than the combined armies are, and consequently they will be able to make a good stand against the petty princes, with all their dukes, kings, and emperors at their rear; for we don't hear much of those great heroes exposing their persons, often, in the front of the battle.

Friday morning, the Independence, Captain Wood, arrived at New York from Dublin.—There are letters from Dublin in this city, received by this vessel, dated as late as May 25, which corroborate the accounts of the success of the French arms over the combined forces.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship John, from Amsterdam, and whose was not long since at Metz, says, that it is one of the strongest fortified towns in Europe; and that the garrison had ten months provisions; so that it was able to baffle all the attempts of the combined armies, to take it.

There were letters in town yesterday from Cape Francois, dated some days before the burning of that place, which mention, that tranquility is again restored—and that a number of the white inhabitants still remain in the town, which is not more than two thirds destroyed. In consequence of this intelligence, there are several families preparing to return there from the different ports of the United States in American bottoms. The only obstacle to this determination is, the risk of meeting with insults, and every kind of interruption from the New Providence privateers, fitted out by lord Dunmore and the refugees, of notorious memory in New York, &c.

On the 17th inst. two vessels arrived at Boston, one from Liverpool, the other from Amsterdam. By neither of them has any later intelligence been received than we were in possession of. The letters from Amsterdam are as late as May 26. Business was extremely dull at Amsterdam notwithstanding the war; nor were there any vigorous warlike measures pursuing. With regard to the battle on the 8th of May, it was thought in Holland the French has as good a claim to the victory on that day, as the combined armies.—The fact was, that the French made the attack, remained masters of the field two days, and on the third retired unmolested. The action was long and well fought on both sides. The Austrians and Prussians lost 800 men killed; and the British guards suffered in such a manner, as to give them an idea the conquest of France is a matter of serious enterprise, and not to be easily accomplished even by those that fight under the standard of the British lyon.

At a special session of the circuit court of the United States, now sitting, an indictment was found by the grand jury against Joseph Ravara, consul for the republic of Genoa, for a misdemeanor. Mr. Ravara by his counsel moved to quash the indictment as he contended that the Supreme court of the United States possessed *exclusive* jurisdiction of the cause, on account of his character as a *consul*; this point having been fully argued, the court, this morning, delivered their judgment thereon—Judge Wilson and Judge Peters were of opinion, that the circuit court possessed a jurisdiction *concurrent* with the supreme court respecting *consuls*; although not respecting *ambassadors*. Judge Iredell was of opinion, that the cause was exclusively cognizable in the supreme court of the United States.

The motion was therefore overruled, and the defendent directed to plead to the indictment.

Accounts from New Providence say, that a number of Jamaica ships, homeward bound, have been captured by the French frigate la Concorde.

The French privateer Little Democrat, of 14 guns, is now cruizing off the Capes of Delaware. It is said the L'Ambuscade is to take a station off the Chesapeake.

Pittsburgh, August 10.

Saturday last arrived here, under the command of Captain John Pratt, a detachment of upwards of 120 federal troops.

On the 10th ult. arrived at Elizabeth town, New Jersey, in good health by the way of Detroit, Niagara and Genesee river, Oliver Spencer, jun. a youth of 12 years of age, only son of Col. Oliver Spencer, of Columbia, in the western territory, from whence he was taken last July by two Shawanese Indians, and carried into their nation, where he was detained a prisoner until redeemed a few months past at the price of 60l. through the the kind interposition of Col. Richard England, on the application of the lad's numerous connections and friends.

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

By a gentleman in 15 days from Oswego, we are favored with the following intelligence:—

That the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, after being detained some weeks at Niagara for want of proper court credentials from the executive of the United States, had proceeded in company with a number of British officers to Sandusky, the place appointed for the treaty. Soon after their commencing on the business of their mission, a runner arrived from the Ohio with information that Gen. Wayne was moving forward with his army to Sandusky—at which the Indians appeared to be greatly exasperated, threatened the commissioners, and in short insisted on removing to Niagara to complete the treaty; with which the commissioners, from personal safety, thought proper to comply. Here the business was again interrupted by the arrival of some chiefs on the part of the Onondago, Masseslanger, and Cocknewager nations, who insisted on returning to Sandusky—which being agreed on, their counter-march was to commence the day our informant left Oswego. He adds, that Gov. Simcoe was to accompany the commissioners.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Long Branch, dated Aug. 1.

"We are this moment witnessing a grand and interesting sight—an engagement between the Ambuscade and an English frigate, apparently of equal force. They have been engaged since 5 o'clock—it is now 8, and victory appears evident for Citizen Bompard, as the British frigate is much injured in her rigging."

Late accounts from Ireland mention, that upwards of ten thousand people were in arms in the western parts of that island, committing every kind of havoc and devastation. The military force was obliged to retreat before them. This insurrection is said to have been occasioned by the militia act, and the present distresses arising from the war.

A great advantage has been gained by the patriotic forces in France over the rebels in the department of Vendee All their artillery was taken, with their provision, ammunition, baggage, furnaces for heating red hot balls, cattle, and eighty waggons laden with grain and flour. The rebels took flight and dispersed in every direction. The dead and wounded were very considerable, and prisoners were hourly bringing in; 26 pieces of cannon were taken. They had with them crucifixes, agnus dei's, and other religious baubles in abundance; but throwing away these, they took to their heels, to the tune of the seven penitentiary psalms.

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DALMONT & BRYAN.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchaſed with Caſh by the ſubſcribers at Pittſburgh; but to accompliſh the object of trade for which it is intended, it is neceſſary any whiſkey offered for ſale to them ſhould have paid, or ſecured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inſpector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiſkey muſt be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the caſh paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at *Bedford*.

PETER Ankeny, Benjamin Bird, David Bleakley, Turkey foot townſhip; John Cox, John Davis, James Dermot, John Webſter, Adam Walker, Solomon Linn, Iſaac Thompſon, Huntingdon county; Alex. M'Nutt, Michael Murphy, John Williams, John Henry, Huntingdon County; Frederick Hill, Bedford county; Daniel Moore, Peter Weſt, Andrew Nagal, Jacob Defenboth, John Defenboth, Mrs. Beams, George Beamer, Henry Shefer, John Bonnit.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public in general, that he has juſt received a new recruit of Patent and other MEDICINES, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh. Any perſon taking a quantity as a practitioner, may rely on getting them nearly as low as they can be purchaſed in Philadelphia. He has alſo an infallable remedy againſt any ſnake bites, in ſmall vials, by wetting the wound with ſaid ſubſtance, and drinking about 15 drops of it diluted in a gill of water, an immediate cure is obtained.—Price 3/9 each.

He has alſo for ſale a general aſſortment of paint, flax ſeed oil, and an aſſortment of Engliſh vials and pencils.

HENRY CHAPESE.

Union town, July 6, 1793.

THE *partnerſhip of* ROSE & HANCOCK, *ſtore-keepers, oppoſite Simmerall's Ferry, Youghiogeny river, being diſſolved the firſt day of July current, this is to requeſt all thoſe indebted to that partnerſhip by bond, bill or book debt to call at ſaid ſtore and ſettle their reſpective accounts before the firſt day of September next, otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame without any further notice.*

If any perſon has any demands againſt the ſaid firm of Roſe and Hancock, they are requeſted alſo to call, have the ſame adjuſted, and receive payment.

July 18, 1793.

I Forwarn all perſons from committing waſte or deſtruction on my plantation joining Elizabeth town, now in the poſſeſſion of Robert Craighead, and others, for the recovery whereof I have brought an ejectment to next September term. I give notice, that in the event of any ſuch waſte, or the taking or purchaſing from the ſaid Craighead other than the natural profits ariſing from the ſaid plantation, actions will be commenced for the damages thereby ſuſtained, according to the nature of the caſe.

HUGH DAVISON.

June 1793.

Juſt opening for Sale by

James & Joſeph Patterſon,

At their *NEW STORE* the corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets, oppoſite Mr. Patrick Murphy's,

A NEAT and well choſen aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery* and *Earthen Ware*, which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, or approved country produce.

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1793.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THE whole of the property belong- to the Revd. Samuel Barr, in the town of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, conſiſting of one Houſe and Lot, three vacant lots, and one out lot containing 16 acres, two lots in the town laid out on the other ſide of the Allegheny, and two lots on the Sawickly creek containing 530 acres, including an advantageous ſituation for a mill. Propoſals in writing to be received by the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the property in the town of Pittſburgh to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, until the 10th of Auguſt next, on which day the whole of the above named property will be expoſed to public ſale, if not ſold before, & conditions made known, by WILLIAM AMBERSON, Attorney for ſaid eſtate.

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1793.

IF JOHN COLL who had ſome concerns in buſineſs formerly with John Wright, near the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, and at that time he reſided with one John Carmichael on the Juniata, in Bedford county, and a few years paſt he went from thence into the county of Weſtmoreland to ſettle. If the ſaid John Coll will apply by letter to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Eſq. attorney at law, in Philadelphia, with proper directions where he may be found, he will hear of ſomething much to his advantage—but ſhould he be deceaſed, any perſon that will give information when and where he died, will be thankfully rewarded for the ſame by thoſe it may concern, by directing a letter as above.

June 1793.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are ONCE MORE requeſted to come and ſettle their accounts before the 15th of Auguſt next, otherwiſe they may expect that a legal method will be taken for the recovery, without further notice.

PATRICK MURPHY.

Pittſburgh, July 26, 1793.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber about the firſt of this inſt. a KENTUCKY BOAT, upwards of 50 feet long, and 11 feet wide, numbered 68, with a marking iron. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CARPENTER.

Mouth of Short creek, weſt Ohio, June 2, 1793.

THIS is to inform the public that my wife Jane Caven has left my bed and board, and has behaved herſelf in an unbecoming manner, I therefore forwarn any perſon from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES CAVEN.

June 29, 1793.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Greenſburgh, July 1, 1793.

Samuel Braydon, Fayette; James Cavet, near Emer's town; James Crawford, Thomas Dunlop, near Cherry's mill; Heney Evans, care of John Smilie, Eſq. William Elliot, Allegheny; William Frame; Joſeph Fiſher, Ligonier valley; Robert Flack, in ditto; James Finley, Waſhington townſhip; John Gilleſby, care of William Jack, Eſq. William Graham, Fayette county; John Gibſon, Long run; Joſeph Galbraith, care of George Baird, Eſq. Stafford Graham, Loyalhannon; John Gleſbeaſon, Jacob's creek; Mr. Hallman, near Fort Pitt; John Holding, care of John Neal tavern keeper; David Johnſon, care of Col. Proctor; Charles Johnſton, Chartiers, Waſhington; Mrs. Anna Irwin, near the mouth of Loyalhannon; James Kale, Derry townſhip; Samuel Kerr, Mount Pleaſant; Mathew Knapp, Hans Leckie, Redſtone ſettlement; Benjamin Lord, Chriſtopher Lovinguire, Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, Eſq. Charles May, care of John Smiley, Eſq. James and William Millikin, Cecil townſhip, Waſhington; John Marſhall, Long run; Andrew M'Kee, Unity townſhip; Joſeph M'Farland, care of Joſeph Caldwell, near George's creek; James Mayers, Allegheny; William M'Gaffick, near Budds ferry; John Neſbitt, Connemagh; John Orr, ſchoolmaſter; James Officer, care of Col. Canon, Cononſburgh; Thomas Patterſon, care of Col. Cook; Thomas Ramſay, Fayette; Andrew Robinſon, Waſhington county; Stephen Reed, nine mile run; Meſſrs. Charles, Robert, and James Scott, Redſtone ſettlement; Andrew Scott, ſmith, in Brownſville; David Semple, Jacob Shefer, Laurel hill; Moſes Thompſon, at their ferry, Fayette county; Samuel Tailor, care of J. Taylor, Greenſburgh; Uriah Wheeler, ten mile from ditto; Gilbert Wade, Redſtone; Rev. Robert Warwick, care of ſquire Finley, near Beeſon town; John Wilſon, near col. Cook's; Andrew, William and Thomas White, Weſtmoreland county.

Such of the above letters as remain uncalled for three months from this date, will be returned to the General Poſt Office as dead Letters.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICES of Inſpection are opened at the following places, to receive entries for Stills, &c. agreeably to the Revenue Law of the United States, viz.—At the houſe of BENJAMIN WELLS in Fayette county—at the houſe of PHILIP RAGEN in Weſtmoreland county, and at my houſe and the houſe of ROBERT JOHNSTON, in Allegheny county.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector 4th Survey Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

June 1, 1793.

I HEREBY authoriſe Iſaac Pearce, poſtrider, on the route to Morgan Town, and David Donelly, poſtrider, on the route to Whelen, to receive any money on my account from thoſe who may be in arrears for the Pittſburgh Gazette, and receipt for the ſame. Thoſe indebted will take notice and pay the ſaid poſtriders, which will particularly oblige

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, July 4, 1793.

Blank Deeds of Conveyance, &c. for ſale at the Printing Office.

William Semp

IS now opening a general aſ of *DRY* and *WET GOO* Store in the Stone Houſe, occupancy of Col. Preſly N he will diſpoſe of *wholeſale* particulars of which will be hence printed in handbills. poſes ſelling on the moſt terms for Caſh, or approved produce.

Pittſburgh, June 28.

Juſt opening for Sale by

John Ormſby, junr.

At his *STORE* the corner of Second and Ferry ſtreets,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CUTLERY*, and *EARTHEN-WARE*, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, country linen, flax, oats, corn, ſuperfine flour in barrells, butter, cheeſe, &c.

Pittſburgh, June 26, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Preſident of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed three commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the hoſtile Indians at the *Lower Sanduſky* on or about the firſt day of June next, enſuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with thoſe Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hoſtile attempts ſhould be made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements, whilſt the aforeſaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the Preſident, and I do, hereby, in his name, moſt ſolemnly forbid and reſtrain any attempts being made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements until the reſult of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Frederick Wiſe, late of Frederick Town, Waſhington county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to preſent them properly atteſted for ſettlement.

CATHARINE WISE, *Adminiſtx.*
ISAAC JENKINSON, *Adminiſtr.*

6th month 28th, 1793. 6t.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcriptions, *Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased for Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh, but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

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He has also for sale a general assortment of paint, flax seed oil, and an assortment of English vials and pencils.

HENRY CHAPESE.

Union town, July 6, 1793.

THE *partnership of* ROSE & HANCOCK, *store-keepers, opposite Simmerall's Ferry, Youghiogeny river, being dissolved the first day of July current, this is to request all those indebted to that partnership by bond, bill or book debt to call at said store and settle their respective accounts before the first day of September next, otherwise they will be sued for the same without any further notice.*

If any person has any demands against the said firm of Rose and Hancock, they are requested also to call, have the same adjusted, and receive payment.

July 18, 1793.

I Forwarn all persons from committing waste or destruction on my plantation joining Elizabeth town, now in the possession of Robert Craighead, and others, for the recovery whereof I have brought an ejectment to next September term. I give notice, that in the event of any such waste, or the taking or purchasing from the said Craighead other than the natural profits arising from the said plantation, actions will be commenced for the damages thereby sustained, according to the nature of the case.

HUGH DAVISON.

June 1793.

Just opening for Sale by

James & Joseph Patterson,

At their *NEW STORE* the corner of Market and Fourth streets, opposite Mr. Patrick Murphy's,

A NEAT and well chosen assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery* and *Earthen Ware*, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1793.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

THE whole of the property belonging to the Revd. Samuel Barr, in the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, consisting of one House and Lot, three vacant lots, and one out lot containing 16 acres, two lots in the town laid out on the other side of the Allegheny, and two lots on the Sawickly creek containing 330 acres, including an advantageous situation for a mill. Proposals in writing to be received by the subscriber, who will shew the property in the town of Pittsburgh to any person inclining to purchase, until the 10th of August next, on which day the whole of the above named property will be exposed to public sale, if not sold before, & conditions made known, by WILLIAM AMBERSON, Attorney for said estate.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1793.

IF JOHN COLL who had some concerns in business formerly with John Wright, near the city of Philadelphia, deceased, and at that time he resided with one John Carmichael on the Juniata, in Bedford county, and a few years past he went from thence into the county of Westmoreland to settle. If the said John Coll will apply by letter to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq. attorney at law, in Philadelphia, with proper directions where he may be found, he will hear of something much to his advantage—but should he be deceased, any person that will give information when and where he died, will be thankfully rewarded for the same by those it may concern, by directing a letter as above.

June 1793.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are ONCE MORE requested to come and settle their accounts before the 15th of August next, otherwise they may expect that a legal method will be taken for the recovery, without further notice.

PATRICK MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1793.

Taken up by the subscriber about the first of this inst. a KENTUCKY BOAT, upwards of 50 feet long, and 11 feet wide, numbered 68, with a marking iron. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN CARPENTER.

Mouth of Short creek, west Ohio, June 2, 1793.

THIS is to inform the public that my wife Jane Caven has left my bed and board, and has behaved herself in an unbecoming manner, I therefore forwarn any person from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES CAVEN.

June 29, 1793.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Greensburgh, July 1, 1793.

Samuel Braydon, Fayette; James Cavet, near Emer's town; James Crawford, Thomas Dunlop, near Cherry's mill; Heney Evans, care of John Smilie, Esq. William Elliot, Allegheny; William Frame; Joseph Fisher, Ligonier valley; Robert Flack, in ditto; James Finley, Washington township; John Gillesby, care of William Jack, Esq. William Graham, Fayette county; John Gibson, Long run; Joseph Galbraith, care of George Baird, Esq. Stafford Graham, Loyalhannon; John Glesbedson, Jacob's creek; Mr. Hallman, near Fort Pitt; John Holding, care of John Neal tavern keeper; David Johnson, care of Col. Proctor; Charles Johnston, Chartiers, Washington; Mrs. Anna Irwin, near the mouth of Loyalhannon; James Kale, Derry township; Samuel Kerr, Mount Pleasant; Mathew Knapp, Hans Leckie, Redstone settlement; Benjamin Lord, Christopher Lovinguire, Jacob Miller, care of Jacob Painter, Esq. Charles May, care of John Smiley, Esq. James and William Millikin, Cecil township, Washington; John Marshall, Long run; Andrew M'Kee, Unity township; Joseph M'Farland, care of Joseph Caldwell, near George's creek; James Mayers, Allegheny; William M'Gaffick, near Budds ferry; John Nesbitt, Connemagh; John Orr, schoolmaster; James Officer, care of Col. Canon, Cononsburgh; Thomas Patterson, care of Col. Cook; Thomas Ramsay, Fayette; Andrew Robinson, Washington county; Stephen Reed, nine mile run; Messrs. Charles, Robert, and James Scott, Redstone settlement; Andrew Scott, smith, in Brownsville; David Semple, Jacob Shefer, Laurel hill; Moses Thompson, at their ferry, Fayette county; Samuel Tailor, care of J. Taylor, Greensburgh; Uriah Wheeler, ten mile from ditto; Gilbert Wade, Redstone; Rev. Robert Warwick, care of squire Finley, near Beeson town; John Wilson, near col. Cook's; Andrew, William and Thomas White, Westmoreland county.

Such of the above letters as remain uncalled for three months from this date, will be returned to the General Post Office as dead Letters.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICES of Inspection are opened at the following places, to receive entries for Stills, &c. agreeably to the Revenue Law of the United States, viz.—At the house of BENJAMIN WELLS in Fayette county—at the house of PHILIP RAGEN in Westmoreland county, and at my house and the house of ROBERT JOHNSTON, in Allegheny county.

JOHN NEVILL, Inspector 4th Survey District of Pennsylvania.

June 1, 1793.

I HEREBY authorise Isaac Pearce, postrider, on the route to Morgan Town, and David Donelly, postrider, on the route to Whelen, to receive any money on my account from those who may be in arrears for the Pittsburgh Gazette, and receipt for the same. Those indebted will take notice and pay the said postriders, which will particularly oblige

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

Blank Deeds of Conveyance, &c. for sale at the Printing Office.

William [illegible]

IS now opening a general assortment of *DRY* and *WET GOODS* in the Store in the Stone House, occupancy of Col. Presly [illegible] he will dispose of *wholesale* particulars of which will be hence printed in handbills, poses selling on the most terms for Cash, or approved produce.

Pittsburgh, June 2[illegible]

Just opening for Sale

John Ormsby, ju[illegible]

At his *STORE* the corner [illegible] and Ferry streets,

A NEAT and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CUTLERY*, and *EARTHEN-WARE*, he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, country linen, flax, [illegible] superfine flour in barrels, cheese, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, have appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the *Lower Sandusky* on or about the first day of June next, ensuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, while the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. [illegible]

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Wise, late of Frederick Town, Washington county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to present them properly attested for settlement.

CATHARINE WISE, *Admx.*
ISAAC JENKINSON, *Admr.*

6th month 28th, 1793.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, *Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*